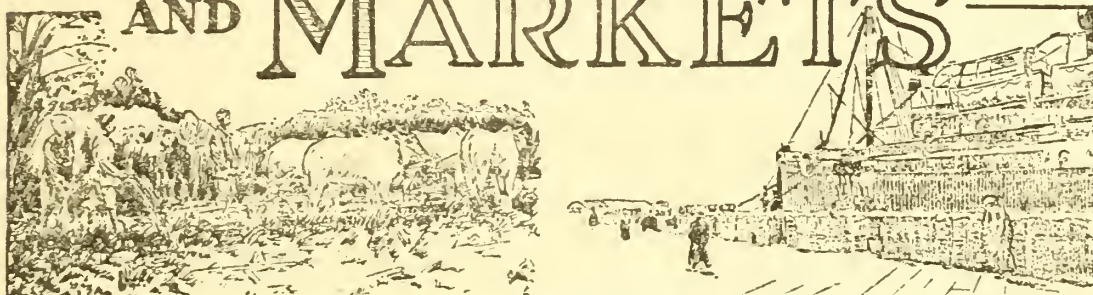


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FOREIGN CROPS AND MARKETS



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UNITED STATES TRADE WITH CUBA IN LARD AND COTTONSEED OIL

UNITED STATES AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL EXPORTS

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FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL SERVICE
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WASHINGTON, D. C.

L A T E C A B L E S

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Bulgaria area sown to cereals for 1935 harvest with 1934 areas in parentheses: Wheat 3,037,000 acres (3,089,000), rye 430,000 (476,000), barley 509,000 (569,000), oats 264,000 acres (312,000). (International Institute of Agriculture, Rome, May 16, 1935.)

Czechoslovakia area sown for 1935 harvest with 1934 areas in parentheses: Potatoes 1,860,000 acres (1,845,000), sugar beets 389,000 (593,000), hemp 18,000 acres (18,000). (International Institute of Agriculture, Rome, May 15, 1935.)

Punjab, India fourth official forecast of 1935 wheat area and production, 10,532,000 acres, 133,562,000 bushels, compared with forecasts of 11,157,000 acres and 122,565,000 bushels at this time last year and final estimates of 11,292,000 acres and 121,445,000 bushels. (International Institute of Agriculture, Rome, May 14, 1935.)

At London wool sales market firm compared with last week with greasy 46's-48's and some merinos tending upward. Continued German buying of greasy and scoured merinos and greasy medium crossbreds. Slight Russian competition in superior greasy Victoria merinos. Dutch interest in scoured and slipes. France and Belgium buying greasy merinos, scoured faulty merinos, and faulty crossbreds. Home worsted competition has been restricted but woolen much better. Withdrawals negligible. Sales will close May 23. (Agricultural Attache' E. A. Foley, London, May 17, 1935.)

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CROP AND MARKET PROSPECTS

BREAD GRAINS

Estimates of 1935 Acreages

The wheat acreage sown for harvest in 1935, as reported for 25 countries, was revised during the past week to 172,983,000 acres as compared with 175,883,000 acres reported by the same countries in 1934, when they accounted for about 87 percent of the estimated Northern Hemisphere total, excluding China and Russia. Most of the decline this season is due to reduced estimates in the United States and Canada, although the area sown in India is also considerably under that of 1934. The European acreage reported to date shows a gain of about 2 percent. In accordance with earlier expectations, wheat sowings in France, as of May 1, were slightly above the 1934 acreage. The area sown in the North African countries is practically unchanged from that of 1934. See table, page 566.

Sowings of rye as represented by estimates for 15 countries, total 41,141,000 acres, an increase of about 3 percent over the corresponding figure for 1934. The acreage for harvest in the United States is placed 79 percent above that of last season, which more than offsets the reduction in European countries of about 400,000 acres. See table, page 567.

Canadian wheat prospects somewhat under 1934

The 3d successive reduction in the acreage of spring wheat in Canada is indicated by the May 1 intentions of farmers to plant, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The decrease is not so great this season, however, as it was in 1934 and 1933, being only about 3 percent. The acreage of fall wheat remaining for harvest was estimated at 537,000 acres as compared with 425,600 acres in 1934. Winter kill was not so high as last season, when 39 percent of the winter acreage was abandoned, although it amounted to 19 percent, or 126,000 acres, this year. Combining spring intentions to plant with the fall acreage remaining for harvest, a total wheat area of 23,345,000 acres is indicated, which compares with the 1934 harvested acreage of 23,985,000 acres.

As in 1934 most of the reduction in the spring wheat acreage was in Saskatchewan, where it amounted to 4 percent. Decreases of 3 and 2 percent, respectively, were reported for Manitoba and Alberta. Seedings of spring wheat were well advanced in Ontario but backward in all the other provinces. In the Prairie Provinces, less than 10 percent had been sown by April 30. The season for all Canada is described as the latest since 1920. Germination and growth have been slow even in Ontario where the largest percentage of spring seeding has been completed. In 1934, the spring season was rather cold and dry, whereas this year it has been cold and wet. In general, however, conditions this season are considered better than in 1934. Expressed in percentages of

CROP AND MARKET PROSPECTS, CONT'D

the long-time average yields per acre, fall wheat in Ontario, where most of it is grown, is 95 as compared with 65, the corresponding figure for 1934.

The rye acreage to be planted this spring, according to intentions on May 1, was estimated at 135,400 acres as compared with 147,800 acres harvested in 1934. Fall sowings of rye were reduced by winter-killing from 631,000 acres reported in November to 604,000 acres, a loss of 4 percent. The indicated acreage of all rye totals 766,000 acres as against 735,000 acres harvested in 1934, with the condition of fall rye on April 30 placed at 94 as compared with 85 last season.

The Continental European wheat situation

A generally satisfactory condition of winter grains, practical completion of spring seedings and some improvement in market activity and prices featured the bread grain situation in central and northern Europe during April, according to Assistant Agricultural Attache Gordon P. Boals at Berlin. Spring seedings were rapidly nearing completion in most central and northern European countries at the end of April, although operations had been delayed in many districts early in the season by adverse weather conditions. Though crop conditions are for the most part satisfactory, warm weather is needed. Moisture supplies appear sufficient for the present but timely rains will be necessary in eastern Germany and western Poland during May.

Crop Conditions

In the official April 1 estimate of crop conditions in Germany, winter grains were reported above average and better than on the corresponding date of 1934. The most favorable reports came from southern and western parts of the country. Showers and cold weather hampered spring field work, however, and dry, sunny weather was needed. The condition of winter crops in Austria was very favorable, according to the April report of the Ministry of Agriculture, being above the April reports of both 1934 and 1933. All winter crops were considered "good," with winter rye better than the others. Earlier reports of winter-kill in Czechoslovakia were somewhat exaggerated, and in April all fall-sown crops appeared well-rooted and healthy. Spring seedings suffered slightly from frost damage, but, according to a cable from the International Institute of Agriculture, the total acreage sown is placed at 2,472,000 acres, which is practically the same as the area sown in 1934.

Winter cereals in Poland showed considerable deterioration as a result of the heavy frost in January, when snow cover was lacking, and the cold

CROP AND MARKET PROSPECTS, CONT'D

weather of March. The damage inflicted by insects and rust last fall is also apparent, especially in the case of rye. The official report on crop conditions as of April 15, cabled by the International Institute of Agriculture, placed both winter wheat and winter rye above average but somewhat under the corresponding date of 1934. Although fields looked quite poor the latter part of April, in the opinion of Mr. Boals, good rains and warm weather in May would result in satisfactory crops. The season has been generally delayed, however, by cold weather. The winter crops of Switzerland were in good condition, showing a fresh and healthy stand. Winter damage was negligible, although rye showed some deterioration.

Market conditions

Wheat markets in central and northern Europe reported a generally fair volume of business during April, though hand-to-mouth buying still prevailed in Germany and Czechoslovakia. A good demand for overseas wheat was reported from Belgium and Holland as well as Austria. Somewhat improved market conditions were also apparent in Poland despite the cessation of government market-supporting activity since March, and a firmer tendency developed in the Baltic countries, owing to unfavorable reports on the growing crops. Similar tendencies were also observed in the Scandinavian countries, where offerings by farmers proved small, apparently because of the gradual depletion of previously rather large stocks.

These developments were clearly reflected in the movement of prices in markets where anything like free prices still exist. Wheat and rye advanced in Poland, prices of all grains rose considerably in the Scandinavian countries, and in Austria prices for actual transactions in wheat were firmer. Generally rising wheat prices also developed in France and Italy from deterioration in the crop outlook in both countries, though French prices also reflected sales to Italy and the probability that Italy will still have to cover a considerable import deficit before the new harvest. This probability has been virtually confirmed in a recent announcement which permits the milling of foreign wheat in Italy without restriction.

Some revisions in the estimated European import requirements for 1934-35 were made for several countries during April. The total for 19 continental countries was placed at 136,000,000 bushels as compared with actual takings in 1933-34 of 157,000,000 bushels. Imports from July 1, 1934, to April 30, 1935, totaled 119,000,000 bushels as compared with 132,000,000 bushels for July-April 1933-34.

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Government activity

Since supplies of bread grains in Germany have continued to be relatively abundant, it has become quite evident that the needs of the current season will be more than filled. This is borne out by several new developments in the German grain policy. On March 27, it was announced by the Reich Grain Office that regional grain associations could permit producers to feed, or sell for feeding purposes, domestic rye and wheat, provided such producers had fulfilled their delivery obligations to an appropriate extent. Furthermore, under the new arrangement, domestic rye and wheat purchased for human consumption or industrial purposes may be resold for feeding. The consent of the Central Union of the German Grain Trade has, however, to be obtained for such transactions.

On April 3, an ordinance of the German Minister of Agriculture reduced the storage obligations of flour mills for rye during May to one half the amount previously decreed, and beginning with June 1 only one fourth of the previous obligation will be required. This change applies to each flour mill with a basic milling contingent of rye and wheat together of more than 827 short tons annually, which up to April 30, 1935, had to keep rye stocks on hand in a quantity corresponding to at least twice its monthly milling contingent.

The storage obligation for wheat was likewise reduced to a minimum of one month's milling contingent beginning May 1. This ordinance also provides for the production of a new type of rye flour at an extraction of about 70 percent compared with the former 78 percent, but the new flour cannot be sold until old flour stocks are disposed of. This change was very welcome to German flour mills and bakers, Mr. Boals reports, and may tend to increase consumption of rye flour, which definitely declined under the extraction percentage previously applied to 1934 rye.

Wheat crop of China suffers from dry weather

The wheat crop of North China was suffering from lack of rain during the week ended May 10, according to a radiogram from the Shanghai office of the Foreign Agricultural Service, and it was thought that the harvest would fall below that of 1934 if dry weather continued for two weeks longer. In the Yangtze Valley the progress of the growing wheat was favorable, but prospects there also indicated a crop somewhat under that of last season, and the quality of the grain was expected to be lower.

The Shanghai wheat market

Three cargoes of Australian wheat were booked for early June delivery by Shanghai millers during the week ended May 10, according to the Shanghai office of the Foreign Agricultural Service, and a few more cargoes of foreign wheat may be purchased for mixing with early deliveries

CROP AND MARKET PROSPECTS, CONT'D

of domestic wheat. The flour market advanced during the week as a result of reduced wheat prospects in North China and the strong demand from Tientsin. Flour stocks remained very low, the 5-cent premium for spot delivery still being paid. Mills continued to operate at 65-percent capacity, but lack of wheat supplies forced some to remain closed.

Wheat prices, c.i.f. Shanghai duty included, were reported as follows: Australian (New South Wales) in bulk 86 cents per bushel, in bags, 88 cents; Argentine 86 cents. Domestic flour for May delivery was \$1.01 per bag of 49 pounds, June delivery \$1.00. Australian flour, c.i.f. Hongkong was \$3.30 per barrel of 196 pounds.

FEED GRAINS

Higher prices encourage larger Danube Basin feed grain acreage

The acreage sown to spring grains in the Danube Basin, according to the Belgrade office of the Foreign Agricultural Service, is not yet known, but it appears probable that the oats acreage in Yugoslavia has increased because of the steady demand and relatively satisfactory prices. An extension of the corn acreage in Hungary is also expected, as a result of the increased demand for hog feeds in that country and the high prices obtained for corn during the past year. A somewhat smaller acreage of corn is expected in Rumania, however, because of the large area sown to winter wheat last fall. The barley acreage in Rumania is expected to increase somewhat because of favorable prices during recent months.

Seedings of spring oats and barley were practically completed by the middle of April throughout the entire Danube Basin. The germination of the early sown grains was satisfactory, but that of late seedings was delayed by the low temperatures prevailing during the second and third weeks of April. Frequent rains during this latter period also interfered with the seeding of corn. After April 20, however, warm weather set in, which, combined with abundant soil moisture, is expected to benefit the late-sown crops. Corn seedings were in full swing during the last week of April.

Production of all feed grains in the Basin in 1934 was 17,615,000 short tons, an average crop. The production of oats and barley, though, was far below average, being offset by a corn crop about 15 percent above average. Exports of feed grains during the period July 1934 through April 1935 totaled only 1,018,000 short tons compared with 1,628,000 short tons during the corresponding period of the previous year. Exports of corn held up well, but were not quite as large as a year earlier. As

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a result of the short crops of oats and barley and the increased domestic utilization of corn, the estimated exportable surplus of feed grains in the Basin on May 1, 1935, was only 1,104,000 short tons compared with 1,652,000 short tons available for export a year ago.

Despite the large crop of corn harvested in the Danube Basin in 1934, prices have remained relatively satisfactory and in Bulgaria and Rumania they are considerably higher than a year ago. Production of other feed grains in the Basin, however, was very low in 1934 and present prices of barley and oats in all countries except Hungary are about twice as high as last year. This, together with an increased demand for corn in the Danube Basin itself, has given strong support to corn prices. During the first half of April, prices of corn ranged from \$12.50 per short ton (35 cents per bushel) in Yugoslavia to \$23.77 (67 cents per bushel) in Hungary. Even in Rumania, the most important producing country of the Basin, prices were about \$17.50 per ton (49 cents per bushel). The increased utilization of corn in the Basin has resulted from the expansion of hog production. This is reflected in the lard exports, particularly from Hungary and Yugoslavia, both of which have exported several times as much lard to date this season as for the same period in any recent year. Most of this lard has been shipped to Germany and Czechoslovakia.

Exports of corn have been retarded by relatively high internal prices, but it is expected that deliveries of corn by farmers will increase following the completion of spring sowings; and, if prices decline sufficiently, a pick-up in exports should result. As a matter of fact, lower prices in Yugoslavia during April resulted in the sale of 5,500 short tons (196,800 bushels) of corn to Germany, the most important transaction in several months. It is known that a good demand exists for corn in Germany, Austria, and Czechoslovakia, but present prices are considered too high. Despite the slow export business, the estimated exportable surplus of corn in the Basin on May 1 this year was only 931,900 short tons (33,282,000 bushels) compared with 1,110,900 short tons (39,675,000 bushels) available for export on May 1, 1934.

Exports of barley from the Basin during the period July 1, 1934, to April 30, 1935, were about 249,500 short tons (10,394,000 bushels), leaving an estimated export surplus of about 163,900 short tons (6,830,000 bushels), and it is now believed that the larger part of this latter quantity will be carried over on July 1, despite the recent abolishment of the Rumanian barley export prohibition.

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CROP AND MARKET PROSPECTS, CONT'D

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COTTON

Larger cotton crop in Sudan

The 1934-35 cotton crop of the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan is estimated at 206,200 bales of 478 pounds each, according to the March 28 official estimate of the Director of Agriculture and Forests in the Sudan just received by the Foreign Agricultural Service. Last year's crop amounted to 135,000 bales from 333,000 acres.

The current estimate represents an increase of 9,900 bales over the January 1935 estimate and if realized will give a crop approximately the same as the record crop of 205,900 bales harvested in 1931-32 from 336,000 acres. The 1934-35 cotton area in the Sudan is still estimated at 365,000 acres, of which 182,000 acres are in the Gezira and 101,000 acres in the rain-grown districts. The remaining 82,000 acres represent irrigated areas in regions outside of the Gezira.

The chief interest in the Sudan cotton crop centers in the Gezira district, located between the Blue and the White Nile, where cotton is being grown under irrigation on a concession held by a British syndicate. The government supplies the water and maintains the irrigation works, the natives supply the labor and the syndicate supervises the planting, cultivating, harvesting, and marketing of the crop, the proceeds being divided approximately on the basis of 40 percent to the government, 40 percent to the grower, and 20 percent to the syndicate.

The 1934-35 crop in the Gezira is estimated at 145,000 bales from 182,000 acres compared with 85,000 bales from 182,000 acres in 1933-34. The first estimate had placed the crop in this region at 136,000 bales. The largest area ever planted to cotton in the Gezira was in 1932-33 when 202,000 acres were planted. The crop that year, however, amounted to only 73,000 bales. The record crop in this district was produced in 1931-32 when 167,000 bales were harvested from 201,000 acres.

Cotton planting showing good progress in the Soviet Union

The cotton planting campaign in the Soviet Union this spring has shown better progress than last year when rainy weather delayed planting in important cotton-growing regions. An area of 1,781,000 acres was planted up to April 20 as compared with 684,000 acres on the same date a year ago. The plan for the whole country was fulfilled to the extent of 39.2 percent. Uzbekistan alone (the principal cotton-growing region of the Union in Central Asia or Turkestan) planted 1,313,000 acres, or nearly double the area planted by all cotton-growing regions up to April 20, 1934. Last year Uzbekistan planted during a similar period 491,000 acres. In the execution of the 1935 cotton plan, another cotton-growing region in Central Asia, Tadjikistan, was leading with 195,000 acres planted,

CROP AND MARKET PROSPECTS, CONT'D

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constituting 87.7 percent of the plan. Uzbekistan completed 63.5 percent of the plan; Turkmenistan, 37.5 percent; and Kazakhstan, 17 percent. In Azerbaidjan, the principal cotton region of Transcaucasia, 67,000 acres were planted, or 14.8 percent of the plan. Of the so-called new cotton regions, where, unlike Central Asia and Transcaucasia, cotton is rain-grown, planting had begun up to April 20 only in North Caucasus. An area of 8,200 acres, or 2.7 percent of the plan, was planted in that region. Maximum speed with planting was urged in the Soviet press in order to complete the campaign at an early date.

Chosen cotton acreage expanding

The land under cotton in Chosen (Korea) during 1934 amounted to 326,843 acres for upland varieties and 147,404 acres for native varieties, totaling 474,245 acres, according to American Vice Consul C. H. Stephan at Seoul, Chosen. Compared with 1933, the area for upland varieties was increased by 39,325 acres or 13.7 percent, and for native varieties by 1,983 acres, or 1.4 percent. The total 1934 cotton area showed an increase of 41,308 acres or 9.5 percent over the 1933 acreage.

No information is available as to the area to be devoted to cotton in 1935. Efforts are being made by the government to increase production, however. A twenty-year cotton-growing plan, set up early in 1933, provided for a cotton area of 613,000 acres and a total production of 270,000 bales of cotton by the end of the first ten-year period in 1943. These figures are expected to be doubled during the last year of the main program. Shortly after this announcement the plan was subjected to considerable revision, the original figure of 613,000 acres having been revised to 858,000 acres, and the expected production of 270,000 to 380,000 bales of cotton. It is difficult to say at present to what extent this program will be carried out. Agricultural Commissioner Owen L. Dawson at Shanghai holds that the cotton possibilities of Chosen are overestimated. He does not doubt, however, that the government would exert considerable effort to attain its objective.

The actual production of cotton in Chosen in 1934 amounted to 110,000 bales of upland and 27,000 bales of native varieties, totaling 137,000 bales of 478 pounds each. This represented an increase of 5,900 bales or 5.7 percent for upland cotton but a decrease of 3,400 bales or 24 percent for native varieties, leaving a net decrease of 2,500 bales or 2.5 percent as compared with the 1933 crops. The decline in production despite the considerable increase in acreage under cotton was due to low yields per acre. The average yield in 1934 amounted to 161 pounds per acre for upland and 86 pounds per acre for native varieties. Compared with 1933, these figures indicate a decline in yield per acre of 6.4 percent for upland and 25 percent for native cotton. See table on following page.

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CHOSEN; Area, production, and yield of cotton,
1930-1934

Designation	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934
	<u>Acres</u>	<u>Acres</u>	<u>Acres</u>	<u>Acres</u>	<u>Acres</u>
AREA					
Upland varieties . . .	324,617	321,509	245,884	287,518	325,843
Native varieties . . .	148,059	150,562	144,438	145,420	147,403
Total	472,676	471,871	390,322	432,938	474,246
	<u>Bales</u>	<u>Bales</u>	<u>Bales</u>	<u>Bales</u>	<u>Bales</u>
PRODUCTION <u>a/</u>					
Upland varieties ...	116,278	71,889	102,196	104,390	110,292
Native varieties ...	32,111	23,218	32,829	34,947	26,547
Total	148,389	100,707	135,025	139,339	136,839
	<u>Pounds</u>	<u>Pounds</u>	<u>Pounds</u>	<u>Pounds</u>	<u>Pounds</u>
YIELD PER ACRE					
Upland varieties ...	171	106	217	172	161
Native varieties ...	104	93	108	115	86

a/ In bales of 478 pounds net.

TOBACCO

Proposed tobacco quota in Southern Rhodesia

The threatened imposition of a quota scheme in respect to the 1934-35 tobacco crop of Southern Rhodesia has been found unnecessary, according to Mr. S. H. Day, Commercial Attache, Johannesburg. No restrictions on the sale of the present crop will be invoked. The government of Southern Rhodesia announces, however, that legislation will be introduced granting authority to put such a quota scheme into effect if, in the future, it seems advisable to do so.

A warning was issued in Southern Rhodesia in September 1934 that, if the tobacco harvest in 1935 should amount to 80 percent of the 1934 crop, it would create an excess supply of leaf, forcing the government to introduce legislation regarding the method of disposing of the surplus, giving each grower a base equal to 80 percent of his 1933-34 production. (See "Foreign Crops and Markets," April 8, 1935, page 360.) The decision against imposing the sales quota this year is the result of reduced acreage and unfavorable growing conditions which have reduced the size of the crop.

CROP AND MARKET PROSPECTS, CONT'D

FRUITS, VEGETABLES AND NUTS

Canadian potato marketing scheme makes slow progress

The Canadian potato marketing scheme has not been as successful as was anticipated, according to American Consul Kemp of Moncton, New Brunswick. Prices to growers in Prince Edward Island increased somewhat after the scheme became effective on January 18, but they are still considerably below the growers' idea of a satisfactory return.

The potato marketing scheme applies to potatoes grown in the Provinces of Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and Ontario. Under the authority of the Natural Products Marketing Act of July 3, 1934, whereby a Dominion Marketing Board is created to regulate, in cooperation with provincial and local marketing boards, the marketing of certain products (see "Foreign Crops and Markets," August 27, 1934), in addition to potatoes, several other products are now being marketed, in accordance with regional or national marketing schemes; e.g., shingles, tobacco, milk, dry beans, and vegetables. The potato scheme was approved by the Governor General in Council on recommendation of the Ministry of Agriculture after the scheme had been endorsed with virtual unanimity by 48 meetings of producers and dealers throughout the producing areas of the four Provinces.

The scheme is expected to improve the marketing of potatoes by prohibiting the marketing of ungraded or inferior potatoes, prohibiting shipments on consignment, promoting orderly marketing, increasing the consumption by advertising and other means, and by developing export markets. The outstanding action thus far has been the establishment of minimum selling prices. These established prices have been altered from time to time since the scheme became effective last January. On April 18 the following minimum prices were fixed for Eastern Canada No. 1 potatoes, cash track, per 90-pound bag: At Montreal, Green Mountains 50 cents, Cobblers 47 cents; at Toronto, Green Mountains 55 cents, Cobblers 52 cents; at Halifax, Green Mountains 57 cents, Cobblers 54 cents; at Sydney, Green Mountains 65 cents, Cobblers 62 cents.

At the outset it was complained that the minimum price established by the Potato Marketing Board automatically destroyed the chance to ship potatoes profitably to the United States, but on February 25, by official order, shipments of potatoes were authorized to be made to the United States and Newfoundland without regard to the minimum prices established from time to time for the Canadian markets and, for cash sales, exempted representatives of the Board from regulations specifying terms of sale. Another criticism was to the effect that potato growers in Quebec, not being subject to the Potato Marketing Scheme, were underselling New

CROP AND MARKET PROSPECTS, CONT'D

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Brunswick potato shippers who were bound by the Board to sell in Montreal at fixed minimum prices. To meet this situation, it was announced on April 3 that the Province of Quebec had been made subject to the minimum price schedules and regulations of the Marketing Board.

Another difficulty arose with respect to owners of small schooners who buy their own cargoes of potatoes whenever it is impossible to obtain charters for shipments. Operators of these small vessels find it difficult to comply with the rules for licensing dealers in more than 5-car lots for bagging and for selling at minimum prices to fishermen customers. It was recently announced that, effective April 20, the minimum price that must be paid for Eastern Canada No. 1 potatoes f.o.b. schooner or other water carrier, from Prince Edward Island, shall be 37 cents for Green Mountains and 34 cents for Cobblers per 90-pound bag in King's County and 2 cents less than these figures in Queen's and Prince Counties, while potatoes in bulk would be 7 cents less in each case.

Under the regulations of the Potato Marketing Board all potatoes subject to the scheme are required to be graded as Eastern Canada No. 1 or Eastern Canada No. 2 and sold at prices established by the Board, according to Vice-Consul Johnson at Fredericton, New Brunswick. Dealers failing to meet the requirements of the Board are penalized in an effort to prevent some shippers from contracting with buyers in Montreal at prices below the established minimum. All representatives of the Eastern Canada Potato Marketing Board have been instructed to sell potatoes for delivery in Montreal only through brokers holding a valid license under Section 2 of the Fruit and Honey Act of 1934. During the week ended March 23, 1935, carload lots of potatoes were being bought in New Brunswick at only 20 cents per barrel.

The Potato Research Committee is endeavoring to find by-product outlets for surplus potatoes. Canned potatoes, starch, and glucose have been considered, but the uncertainty of a sufficient supply at low prices in later years has deterred action. Canadian starch is now largely manufactured from corn imported duty-free from the United States.

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LIVESTOCK, MEATS AND WOOL

European hog numbers and pork production decline

Hog numbers in early 1935 generally were smaller than a year earlier and decreases in slaughter supplies of hogs during the remainder of 1935 are probable in most European hog producing countries as well as in the United States. Among the European countries for which decreases

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in slaughter have been estimated are Germany, Denmark, Netherlands, Czechoslovakia, and Poland. In the United States, slaughter supplies of hogs are likely to continue small until the summer of 1936 at least. Canadian hog numbers in December 1934 were estimated to be about 2 percent greater than a year earlier, and a slight increase in the number of sows farrowing this spring is also estimated for Canada.

The decrease in hog production now under way in both the United States and Europe is partly the result of reduced production of feed crops in 1934. In several countries, notably the United States, Denmark, and the Netherlands, production control programs have been adopted in the last 3 years and steps have been taken under these programs to curtail hog production. Restrictions placed on imports of both pork and lard in several countries also have contributed directly or indirectly to the curtailment of hog production. The import quota for bacon and hams in Great Britain and the limitations on lard imports into Germany have been the most important import restrictions in the case of hog products.

The decrease in hog production during the last year has been accompanied by a marked decline in international trade in hog products. Exports of both pork and lard from the United States have been reduced materially. In the first half of the present hog marketing year, domestic lard exports were 62 percent smaller and pork exports were 24 percent less than in the corresponding period of 1933-34. Danish and Dutch exports of bacon and lard also have been reduced. Chiefly because of the favorable position of Canada in the British market, Canadian exports of bacon increased greatly during 1934 and thus far in 1935. Total imports of both pork and lard into the United Kingdom in recent months have been smaller than for several years. Takings of American lard by Germany have been almost negligible since the middle of 1934. Shipments of lard from the Danube Basin to Germany, although still relatively small, registered a large increase since late last year.

Prices of hogs and hog products thus far this year in both domestic and foreign markets have been higher than a year earlier. Because of the more marked decrease in slaughter supplies in this country than in other countries, the advance in domestic prices has been much greater relatively than the price rises in foreign markets. Hog prices in this country in April were more than twice as high as a year earlier; in Germany they were about 25 percent higher, and in Canada only about 5 percent higher.

The decrease in domestic lard production in the first half of the 1934-35 marketing year has been much greater than the decrease in the total live weight of hogs slaughtered. Production of lard under

CROP AND MARKET PROSPECTS, CONT'D

Federal inspection in the October to March period 1934-35 was 38 percent smaller than in 1933-34. The average yield of lard per 100 pounds of hog thus far this year was about 12 pounds compared with 14.5 pounds last year and 15.5 pounds in 1932-33. See release HF-66, "World Hog and Pork Prospects."

THE SOWING CAMPAIGN IN THE SOVIET UNION

The acreage sown to all spring crops in the Soviet Union up to April 25 exceeded by 34,000,000 acres the area sown on the same date last year and in 1930, when spring set in early and the sowing campaign developed more rapidly than in other years of the collectivization period of Russian agriculture (see table below). Last year sowings in the early stages of the campaign likewise exceeded those of 1930, but later the pace slowed up and by April 25 practically the same area was seeded in both years. It is significant, therefore, that the progress in sowings this season continued at a good rate as indicated by the figures of the April 25 official report, notwithstanding some adverse weather conditions. The importance of early sowing, particularly in the semi-arid regions of the Union, can hardly be exaggerated. There is a possibility, however, of slackening in the rate of sowing during the latter part of the season due to the reported slow progress of spring plowing, particularly in some of the eastern regions where the proportion of the area plowed in the fall was also smaller than elsewhere.

Nearly 46 percent of the acreage specified by the sowing plan was seeded by April 25 compared with 30 percent on the same date a year ago. The fulfillment of the plan by the different types of farm units in Russian agriculture was as follows: Collective farms assisted by the machine-tractor stations 53.9 percent; all collective farms, 50.7 percent; state farms growing industrial crops, 51.6 percent; grain and livestock state farms, 48.6 percent; and individual peasant farmers, who are not getting any assistance from the government, only 19.3 percent. More than four-fifths of the acreage of all spring crops (85 percent of the plan) was seeded in the Uzbek Republic of Central Asia (the principal cotton-growing area of the Union) and North Caucasus (81 percent of the plan). More than three-fourths of the acreage was seeded in the Stalingrad region (lower Volga) and the Azov-Black Sea region. The other lower Volga region, Saratov, lagged behind with 57.9 percent of the plan. The Azov-Black Sea and the lower Volga are heavy wheat producing regions. All these sections seeded larger acreages by April 25 than during a similar period a year ago. Ukraine alone among the southern regions seeded a smaller acreage than last year. The spread, however, between this and last season's seedings was decreasing. Moreover, some sections of Ukraine, such as the important Dnepropetrovsk district, exceeded the sowings of last year with the plan 90.6 percent completed by April 25. The section that lagged most behind was the Vinnytsa district in Western Ukraine, the principal sugar beet growing region of the Union.

THE SOWING CAMPAIGN IN THE SOVIET UNION, CONT'D

Frequent statements have recently appeared in the Russian press about the insufficient soil moisture conditions, according to a report from the Berlin office of the Foreign Agricultural Service. It was stressed that prevailing weather conditions necessitated maximum utilization of the existing moisture. Winds and prolonged March frost at a time when the soil was unprotected by snow over a large area caused a rapid drying-up of the upper layer of the soil, thus depleting the moisture supply and making spring work difficult. Under these conditions, harrowing of fields was regarded as particularly important, and complaints that this was not always carried out to a sufficient extent were rather frequent toward the end of March and beginning of April.

Beginning with the first days of April a period of rainy weather set in especially in the south which relieved the situation, even though sowings were somewhat handicapped. Apparently these rains, which occurred intermittently during the whole of April, alleviated the moisture situation considerably in the southern section of the Union - for the time being at least. However, practically no rains were experienced during the greater part of April in most of the Volga area, especially subject to dangerous droughts, and the Ural area. The moisture situation was reported particularly unfavorable in the Trans-Volga and also in the Trans-Ural sections. There, high temperatures and winds made for a rapid drying up of the soil, which may handicap plant growth considerably. This situation has been relieved to some extent since April 20 by rains. Around April 25 a cold wave encompassed a large part of the Union with snowfall in a number of points in the east interfering with field work.

No additional information on winter damage has been received during the month under review but, current local reports all indicate satisfactory and even a favorable condition of winter crops in a number of districts. The frequent warm rains experienced in most regions of the South during April were very favorable to plant growth, which apparently had previously been handicapped by lack of moisture. Numerous reports state that rapid development of both winter and spring seedings occurred after the first warm showers.

Area sown to all spring crops in the Soviet Union up to
April 25, 1930-1934

Year	Area 1,000 acres	Year	Area 1,000 acres
1930.....	68,442	1933.....	46,136
1931.....	16,793	1934.....	68,427
1932.....	24,695	1935.....	102,853

UNITED STATES AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL EXPORTS

In July of 1934 the volume of exports of agricultural and industrial products both stood at 68, compared with 100 as the average for July during the ten preceding years. Since July, however, there has been a growing disparity between industrial and agricultural exports, the former holding fairly steady and the latter showing a marked decline. The following table shows the volume of exports of agricultural and industrial products since the beginning of the 1934-35 crop marketing year.

UNITED STATES: Monthly indices of volume of exports of agricultural and industrial products, July-March, 1934-35 a/
(10-year average = 100)

Classification	1934						1935		
	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.
Agricultural....	68	58	52	49	47	43	48	52	45
Industrial.....	63	72	69	68	70	67	67	63	83

a/ Seasonal fluctuations eliminated for both classes.

Agricultural exports, influenced chiefly by cotton, moved downward from July 1934 to January of this year. In January and February there was a tendency for agricultural exports to climb from the low point reached in December when they stood at 43 percent of the 10-year average. This trend was altered abruptly in March when exports fell back to the low point of December.

The comparatively favorable position of agricultural products in July 1934 is explained chiefly by the fact that cotton exports were at that time 11 percent above the 10-year average. Exports of that commodity have declined each month since that date until December of 1934 when an increase of 11 percent appears, as shown by the following table. By March, cotton had slumped back to the low of November. The relative position of other important commodities in July 1934 was as follows: Tobacco, 39 percent below the 10-year average; wheat, 82 percent below; lard, 38 percent below; bacon, hams, etc., 60 percent below, and apples, 47 percent below. Tobacco showed a marked rise through the fall months, fell off again in December, January, and February, but regained some of the lost ground in March. By March, wheat had regained its July position. Apple exports slumped in the fall but have since recovered, and in January, February, and March were making rapid gains. The net effect of all these individual trends was to decrease the volume of agricultural exports from 68 percent of the 10-year average in July 1934 to 43 percent in March 1935.

UNITED STATES AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL EXPORTS, CONT'D

UNITED STATES: Monthly indices of volume of exports for certain agricultural products, July to March, 1934-35 a/
(10-year average, 1923-1932 = 100)

Product	1934						1935		
	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.
Cotton - excl. linters	111	83	62	55	51	62	59	61	51
Tobacco - leaf.....	61	77	112	103	82	48	68	59	77
Wheat - incl. flour...	13	20	10	9	12	12	13	17	18
Lard, - excl. neutral.	62	55	56	49	38	23	22	23	16
Bacon, hams, shoulders and sides.....	40	31	19	22	31	17	17	15	20
Apples, fresh.....	53	48	56	24	32	56	73	93	92

a/ Seasonal fluctuations eliminated by comparison of corresponding 10-year average month.

United States industrial exports, which include both "semi" and "finished" manufactures, fluctuated very slightly in the eight months ended with February 1935, tending to remain at about 70 percent of the 10-year average. See table on page 559. In March, there appears a sharp turn upward which leaves the industrial volume at 83 percent of the 10-year average. Automobiles and accessories have shown advances throughout the entire period. The sharp advance in the total registered in March was aided by increases in the exportation of mineral oils, iron, and steel products, rubber manufactures, and cotton cloth. See graph on opposite page.

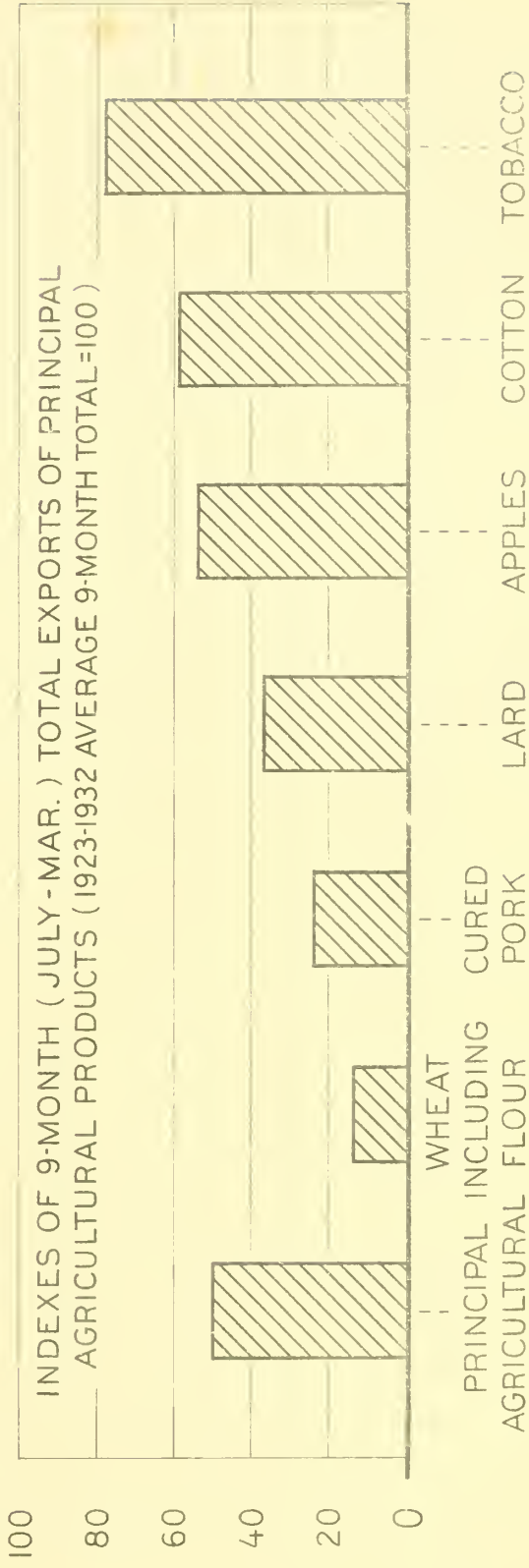
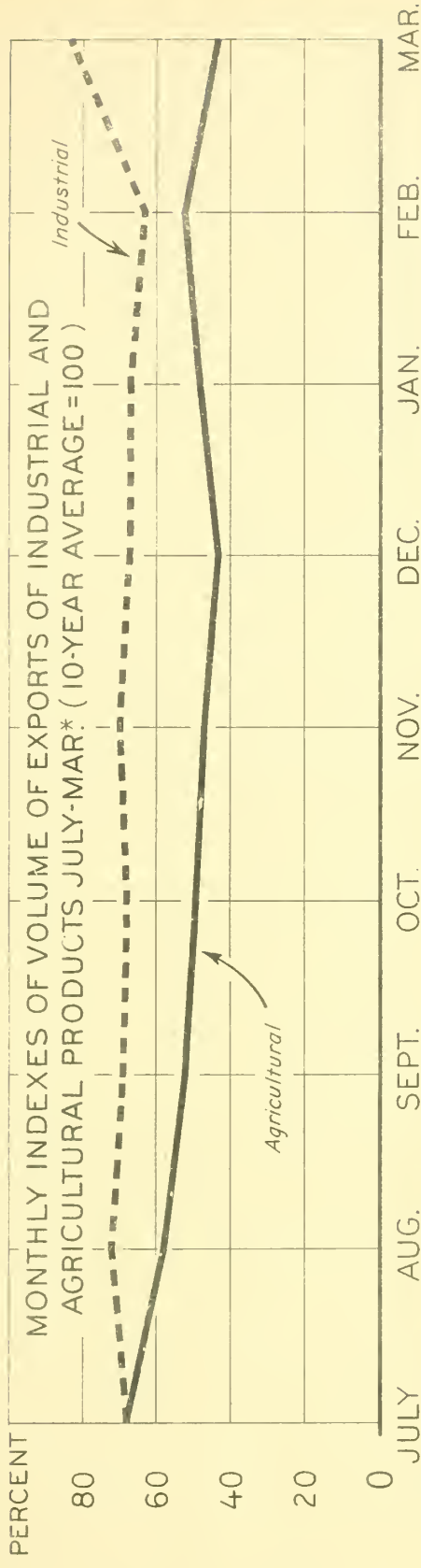
Agricultural exports July-March 1934-35

Comparison of the 9-month total volume of agricultural products for 1934-35 with the corresponding 10-year average 9-month total places exports at 50 percent of the 10-year average. Tobacco enjoys the best relative position in this comparison with exports at 78 percent of the 10-year average. Cotton makes a poor second with 59 percent. Exports of wheat and wheat flour foot the list at 14 percent of the 10-year average.

UNITED STATES: Indices of 9-month totals of volume of exports of principal agricultural products, July-March, 1934-35
(1923-1932 average 9-month total = 100)

Principal agricul- tural products	Wheat	Cured pork	Lard	Apples	Cotton	Tobacco
50	14	24	37	51	59	78

UNITED STATES: VOLUME OF EXPORTS JULY-MARCH 1934-35 IN PERCENTAGE OF THE 10-YEAR AVERAGE 1923-1932



* SEASONAL FLUCTUATIONS ELIMINATED

UNITED STATES TRADE WITH CUBA IN LARD AND COTTONSEED OIL a/

American exports of lard to Cuba have increased substantially since the new trade agreement reducing Cuban import duties became effective on September 3, 1934. Such exports, however, probably were smaller than might have been expected under more usual supply and price conditions in the United States. The agreement also reduced the duty on cottonseed oil, but exports of American oil to Cuba have not been stimulated by the duty change as has been the case with lard. A marked reduction in American supplies of both lard and cottonseed oil developed in 1934, and a sharp advance in prices of these products has taken place in the past year.

The agreement lowered the duty on United States lard from \$18.40 per 100 kilos (220.46 pounds) to \$5.00. On lard from other sources the duty was reduced from \$23.00 to \$6.25 per 100 kilos. Under both the old and the new duties the preference granted to the United States on lard was 20 percent. The duty on refined cottonseed oil entering Cuba from the United States was reduced from \$10.00 to \$3.01 per 100 kilos, and the general rate from \$12.50 to \$4.30. Under the old duties, the rate to the United States on refined cottonseed oil was 20 percent below the general rate. Under the new agreement, the United States enjoys a preference of 30 percent. In addition to reductions in the Cuban duties on lard and cottonseed oil, the new trade agreement also reduced the rates on corn oil, soybean oil, and other crude and refined vegetable oils.

Cuban duties on lard, cottonseed oil, and related products

before and after adoption of 1934 trade agreement

Item	General		Rate to		Margin of preference			
	rate per		the United		to the United States			
	100 kilos		States per		Percent-			
	Old	New	Old	New	Old	New	Old	New
	Dol-	Dol-	Dol-	Dol-	Per-	Per-	Dol-	Dol-
	lars	lars	lars	lars	cent	cent	lars	lars
Refined cottonseed oil, corn	12.50	4.30	10.00	3.01	20	30	2.50	1.29
oil, and soybean oil	12.50	4.30	10.00	3.01	20	30	2.50	1.29
Other refined vegetable oils .	15.00	5.75	12.00	4.025	20	30	3.00	1.725
Crude cottonseed oil, corn	10.00	3.00	8.00	1.95	20	35	2.00	1.05
oil, and soybean oil	10.00	3.00	8.00	1.95	20	35	2.00	1.05
Non-specified vegetable oils, .	12.50	4.30	10.00	3.01	20	30	2.50	1.29
crude or impure	12.50	4.30	10.00	3.01	20	30	2.50	1.29
Hog lard, neutral hog lard,	23.00	6.25	18.40	5.00	20	20	4.60	1.125
lard oil, lard stearine . .	23.00	6.25	18.40	5.00	20	20	4.60	1.125

Had there been no lowering of the Cuban import duties, it seems fairly certain that the total exports of lard, cottonseed, oil, and other fats and oils from the United States to Cuba since last September would

a/ Prepared by Preston Richards, Division of Statistical and Historical Research.

UNITED STATES TRADE WITH CUBA IN LARD AND COTTONSEED OIL, CONT'D

have been materially less than they actually were. With the sharp decrease in production of American lard and cottonseed oil, the prices of those products to the Cuban consumer would have been much higher had they not been offset by duty reductions. Without such reductions, the high prices undoubtedly would have reduced the Cuban imports from all sources below the levels attained under the reduced duties.

In view of the material cut in American lard and cottonseed oil production, it is not surprising that Cuban imports of vegetable oils from other sources have increased in recent months. Some increase in these imports would have occurred if the Cuban duties had not been lowered. That action, however, resulted in prices to Cuban consumers much more attractive than would have existed under the old duty rates.

Lard

In the five years ended 1929, when the Cuban duty on lard was relatively low, the United States exported to Cuba over 80,000,000 pounds of lard annually, as is shown in the table on the following page. Exports were sharply reduced after 1929 as successive increases were made in the Cuban duty on lard. In 1933 only 11,000,000 pounds of lard were shipped from the United States to Cuba. Since the duty was lowered last September under the new trade agreement, exports have increased substantially. In the seven months, September 1934 to February 1935, exports of lard to Cuba amounted to nearly 21,000,000 pounds, which was more than three times as large as the quantity of lard shipped to Cuba in the same period a year earlier when the high duty was in effect. Since the new duty became effective, Cuba has been second only to the United Kingdom as an export outlet for United States lard.

The increase in lard exports to Cuba in recent months is of special significance in view of the fact that during 1934 and thus far in 1935 domestic production of lard and total United States lard exports have been reduced considerably. In 1934 lard exports to all countries totaled only 435,000,000 pounds and were the smallest for any year since 1917. Exports of lard in both January and February were the smallest for these months in the post-war period. This marked decrease in exports has been brought about chiefly by the curtailment in lard production. Hog slaughter was reduced considerably in the last half of 1934 and in early 1935, largely as a result of the short corn crops in both 1933 and 1934 and the agricultural adjustment program for corn and hogs. In March 1935 inspected slaughter of hogs in the United States was the second smallest for that month in more than 25 years. Supplies of other fats and oils in the United States also have been curtailed materially in the last 12 months.

UNITED STATES TRADE WITH CUBA IN LARD AND COTTONSEED OIL, CONT'D

LARD, INCLUDING NEUTRAL LARD: Exports from the United States to all countries and to Cuba, 1924-1935, September to March, 1933-34 and 1934-35

Year ended December 31	All countries	Cuba
	<u>1,000 pounds</u>	<u>1,000 pounds</u>
1924	371,460	94,972
1925	707,683	77,465
1926	717,079	80,171
1927	701,699	80,454
1928	783,472	84,176
1929	847,868	80,541
1930	656,017	65,213
1931	578,296	45,003
1932	552,153	22,102
1933	584,233	11,494
1934	434,891	26,348
September to March		
1933-34	330,912	7,226
1934-35	139,623	20,668

Compiled from official records of the United States Department of Commerce.

Production of lard under federal inspection in 1934, as shown by the table on page 564, amounted to 1,333,000,000 pounds, which was 20 percent smaller than the production in 1933 and was the smallest since 1921. The number of hogs available for slaughter in 1935 has been greatly reduced, and it is likely that lard production this year will be much less than the unusually small production last year. The increase in lard exports to Cuba since September undoubtedly would have been much greater had it not been for the marked decrease in production of lard.

An important reason for the maintenance of lard exports to Cuba and to other countries in spite of the short cut in domestic supplies is the payment of a drawback on exports of hog products equivalent to the hog processing tax. For lard, the drawback amounts to \$2.47 per 100 pounds. The drawback payment of the processing tax on exports is provided for in the Agricultural Adjustment Act.

The present lard supply situation in this country is most unusual, as is indicated by the fact that the number of hogs on farms at the beginning of 1935 was estimated to be the smallest in more than 50 years. If production of feed crops this year is more nearly normal, in all probability a substantial increase in lard production will occur in late 1935 and 1936. Hence it is probable that considerably more lard will be available for export in 1936 than in the present year.

UNITED STATES TRADE WITH CUBA IN LARD AND COTTONSEED OIL, CONT'D

Cottonseed oil

Exports of cottonseed oil from the United States have been curtailed materially in the post-war period and in these years exports have usually represented less than 10 percent of the total United States production. A considerable part of the relatively small exports of cottonseed oil in recent years has been consigned to Cuba. In 1933, 4,878,000 pounds of crude and refined cottonseed oil were shipped to Cuba, compared with 7,900,000 pounds in 1932, and only 1,308,000 pounds in 1929. Exports of cottonseed oil in 1934 to Cuba and other countries were reduced because of decrease in domestic production of this oil. The following table shows the production of cottonseed, cottonseed oil, and lard from 1924 to 1935. The production of cottonseed in 1934 was 15 percent less than that in 1933 and was the smallest annual production since 1923.

UNITED STATES: Production of cottonseed, cottonseed oil,
and lard, 1924-25 to 1934-35

Year beginning August 1	Cottonseed a/ 1,000 short tons	Cottonseed oil crude a/ 1,000 pounds	Lard b/ 1,000 pounds
1924-25.....	6,051	1,403,781	1,922,629
1925-26.....	7,150	1,617,015	1,451,743
1926-27.....	7,989	1,887,910	1,513,385
1927-28.....	5,758	1,476,609	1,556,747
1928-29.....	6,435	1,604,131	1,749,749
1929-30.....	6,590	1,572,322	1,763,145
1930-31.....	6,191	1,441,882	1,521,160
1931-32.....	7,602	1,694,123	1,554,018
1932-33.....	5,782	1,445,681	1,573,460
1933-34.....	5,803	1,302,786	1,679,272
1934-35.....	4,324		1,333,448

a/ Compiled from reports of the Bureau of the Census. b/ Compiled from reports of the Division of Livestock, Meats and Wool, Bureau of Agricultural Economics. Production from federally inspected hog slaughter, calendar year.

The principal use of cottonseed oil in the United States is in the manufacture of vegetable shortenings and cooking compounds which are utilized generally for the same purposes as lard. Total supplies of lard and cottonseed oil available in this country for the present year appear to be the smallest in at least 20 years. As a result of the drought and other conditions, an unusually small supply of edible fats and oils generally has developed in the United States. Since mid-summer 1934 prices of fats and oils have advanced greatly. Domestic prices of both lard and cottonseed oil in the last 3 months have been more than twice as high as those of a year earlier. As a result of this sharp rise in prices, exports of cottonseed oil have been almost eliminated, and in some sections of the country cottonseed oil is being imported. Since September 1934 about 30,000,000 pounds of cottonseed oil have been imported into the United States.

UNITED STATES TRADE WITH CUBA IN LARD AND COTTONSEED OIL, CONT'D

This is much the largest quantity of cottonseed oil imported in many years. For 25 years prior to 1935 net exports of cottonseed oil have ranged from 350,000,000 pounds in 1912 to 6,000,000 pounds in 1934.

It should be recognized that in the last 15 years the total supplies of cottonseed oil and lard available in the United States have exceeded domestic consumption requirements, but exports from this country have been chiefly lard rather than cottonseed oil or vegetable lard compounds. Exports of cottonseed oil to Cuba have not exceeded 10,000,000 pounds annually in the last decade, but as already indicated these exports increased in the period from 1929 to 1932 while lard exports to Cuba were being reduced. This situation was due in part to the fact that Cuban duties on lard since 1929 have been much higher than the duties on cottonseed oil. For example, under the rates in effect prior to September 1934 the duty on imports of refined cottonseed oil from the United States was \$10.00 per 100 kilos. On United States lard the duty was \$18.40. Cottonseed oil is usually somewhat less valuable pound for pound than lard but the difference is not nearly so great as the old rates of duty would indicate. Exports of vegetable lard compounds to Cuba also declined greatly from 1927 to 1932, but in the former year such exports amounted to only about 1,800,000 pounds.

General Comments

To a minor extent, it appears that the lowering of the duties under the trade agreement tends to make the relationship between the duties to the United States and to other countries slightly less favorable to the United States. In the case of refined cottonseed oil the new duty to the United States, as shown in the table on page 561, is 30 percent below the general rate, whereas the old duty to this country was only 20 percent below the general rate. But percentage relationships are only one measure of the change in preference. Under the old duties the rate to the United States on refined cottonseed oil was \$2.50 per 100 kilos below the general rate. Under the new duties it is \$1.29 below the general rate. A similar change in the duty differential also was made in the case of crude cottonseed oil and lard.

Exports of other vegetable oils, such as soybean oil, from the United States to Cuba also have been reduced materially in the last year. This decrease is also a reflection of shortage of supplies of fats and oils generally in this country. The total quantity of vegetable oils other than cottonseed oil shipped to Cuba in recent years, however, has averaged less than 5,000,000 pounds.

The present supply situation for both lard and cottonseed oil is not likely to continue after 1935. When the unfavorable effects of the 1934 drought are ended, it is probable that supplies of both cottonseed oil and lard will increase and that sufficient quantities will be available for Cuban import requirements.

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WHEAT: Estimated acreage in specified countries
for the 1935 harvest a/...with comparisons, 1932-1934.....

Country	1932	1933	1934	1935	Percentage 1935 is of 1934
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Per- cent
United States b/.....	35,216	28,485	32,945	30,497	92.6
Canada c/.....	27,182	25,991	23,985	d/ 23,345	97.3
Total (2).....	62,398	54,476	56,930	53,842	94.6
France c/.....	13,428	13,503	13,109	13,185	100.6
Italy.....	12,075	12,504	12,030	12,165	101.1
Spain c/.....	11,248	11,168	11,039	11,063	100.2
Germany.....	4,882	5,051	4,927	4,609	93.5
Poland.....	3,886	3,741	3,776	3,794	100.5
England and Wales c/.....	1,288	1,660	1,759	1,830	104.0
Czechoslovakia c/.....	2,092	2,273	2,329	2,387	102.5
Greece c/.....	1,500	1,713	1,986	2,020	101.7
Belgium.....	388	369	378	381	100.8
Portugal c/.....	1,461	1,424	e/ 1,458	e/ 1,297	89.0
Lithuania.....	409	393	403	425	105.5
Latvia.....	173	183	209	207	99.0
Finland.....	32	45	51	56	109.8
Total (13).....	52,862	54,027	53,454	53,419	99.9
Bulgaria.....	3,102	3,077	3,024	3,010	99.5
Hungary.....	3,878	3,890	3,818	f/ 3,904	102.3
Rumania.....	6,517	7,109	6,827	7,858	115.1
Yugoslavia.....	5,142	5,157	5,209	5,345	102.6
Total (4).....	18,639	19,233	18,878	20,117	106.6
Total Europe (17).....	71,501	73,260	72,332	73,536	101.7
Algeria c/.....	3,736	3,993	4,065	4,016	98.8
Morocco c/.....	2,713	3,209	3,018	3,163	104.8
Tunis c/.....	2,392	1,754	1,903	e/ 1,816	95.4
Egypt c/.....	1,762	1,426	1,441	1,439	99.9
Total (4).....	10,603	10,382	10,427	10,434	100.1
India g/.....	33,669	32,323	35,019	33,950	96.9
Syria and Lebanon c/.....	1,118	1,212	1,175	1,221	103.9
Total (2).....	34,787	33,535	36,194	35,171	97.2
Grand total (25).....	179,289	171,653	175,833	172,963	98.4
U. S. S. R.	32,336	28,058	29,900	31,800	106.4

Foreign Agricultural Service Division.

a/ Winter sowings except as noted; where sown acreages are not available for comparisons, harvested figures are used. b/ Winter area for harvest. c/ Total area. d/ Winter area plus intentions-to-plant spring wheat. e/ Estimate of the Paris office, Foreign Agricultural Service. f/ Estimate of the Belgrade office, Foreign Agricultural Service. g/ Third estimate.

May 20, 1935

Foreign Crops and Markets

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RYE: Estimated acreage in specified countries for the 1935 harvest a/
with comparisons, 1932-1934

Country	1932	1933	1934	1935	Percentage 1935 is of 1934
	1,000 <u>acres</u>	1,000 <u>acres</u>	1,000 <u>acres</u>	1,000 <u>acres</u>	Per- cent
United States <u>b/</u>	3,344	2,349	1,937	3,474	179.3
Canada <u>c/</u>	774	583	735	<u>d/</u> 766	104.2
Total (2).....	4,118	2,932	2,672	4,240	158.7
France <u>c/</u>	1,732	1,706	1,669	1,660	99.5
Spain <u>c/</u>	1,516	1,460	1,451	1,401	96.6
Germany.....	10,850	11,077	10,960	10,870	97.2
Czechoslovakia <u>c/</u>	2,585	2,595	2,473	2,472	100.0
Poland.....	13,883	14,212	14,245	14,100	99.0
Lithuania.....	1,185	1,201	1,215	1,260	103.7
Latvia.....	586	627	653	647	99.1
Belgium <u>c/</u>	562	554	544	526	96.7
Finland.....	538	575	606	628	103.6
Total (9).....	53,422	54,007	53,336	53,564	98.6
Bulgaria.....	510	489	450	435	101.1
Hungary.....	1,553	1,665	<u>e/</u> 1,611	<u>e/</u> 1,537	98.5
Romania.....	822	924	885	951	107.5
Yugoslavia.....	511	534	557	544	101.3
Total (4).....	3,396	3,612	3,483	3,537	101.6
Grand total (15).....	40,956	40,551	39,891	41,141	102.9
U.S.S.R.	64,789	63,000	60,950	55,500	96.0

Foreign Agricultural Service Division.

a/ Winter sowings except as noted; where sown acreages are not available for comparisons, harvested figures are used. b/ Area for harvest. c/ Total area. d/ Winter area plus intentions-to-plant spring rye. e/ Estimate of the Belgrade office of the Foreign Agricultural Service.

CANADA: Acreage of specified crops, 1930-1935

Harvest year	Wheat			Barley	Oats	Flaxseed	Potatoes
	Winter	Spring	Total				
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	<u>acres</u>	<u>acres</u>	<u>acres</u>	<u>acres</u>	<u>acres</u>	<u>acres</u>	<u>acres</u>
1930.....	815	24,083	24,898	5,559	13,259	562	571
1931.....	546	25,809	26,355	3,768	12,871	627	592
1932.....	536	26,646	27,182	3,758	13,148	462	522
1933.....	559	25,432	25,991	3,658	13,529	244	525
1934.....	426	23,559	23,985	3,612	13,731	227	538
1935 <u>a/</u>	537	22,808	23,345	3,796	14,316	217	524

Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

a/ Winter wheat area for harvest. Intentions-to-plant other crops.

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